

MANY HUNDREDS DROWNED

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Danube River Known to Be So High Here—A Part of Vienna Submerged—Bodies of the Dead Floating in the Streets of Trautman—Enormous Destruction of Railroad Property—Kills and Other Victims Share the Disaster—The Damage Will Be in Millions.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—The floods give no sign of abatement. The Danube has overflowed its banks at every point, doing incalculable damage. The town of Enns, at the junction of the river Enns and the Danube, in upper Austria, is practically submerged. Upward of two hundred houses are under water.

The latest reports received here show that the floods are still increasing. The bodies of twenty persons were recovered at Trautman, Bohemia, yesterday, the river Aupa having overflowed its banks and inundated a large tract of country. The building occupied by the law courts at Trautman was undermined and its walls collapsed. Three boxes containing 150,000 florins in money were stored in the building and carried away by the flood.

The fishing of the Lake of Traun, or Gmundener Lake, threatened by the flood, and many other places are menaced by the still increasing volumes of water in the rivers and smaller streams.

The Danube at this point is over fifty-three metres above its normal height, higher than it was ever known to be before. It is difficult to understand, considering the enormous breadth of the flood, how the water continues to rise.

The gates closing the entrance to the Donau Canal, which traverses the city and which is really a branch of the Danube, are submerged, a thing that has never occurred before. There are several feet of water in the lower parts of the city.

The great floodgates which held back Lake Grundsee gave way to-night and an enormous volume of water rushed into the gorge below, flooding the town of Grundsee. The break occurred at a late hour, and most of the inhabitants of the town were asleep. Many of them had narrow escapes from drowning.

Hallstadt Lake, in Upper Austria, has overflowed, carrying a road to Ischl, a fashionable watering place. The Enns, at Ischl, and has been much affected by the distress caused by the floods. She has conquered her abhorrence of publicity and has announced that she will personally receive contributions in aid of the sufferers. Owing to the crowds of sufferers in the town there is a scarcity of food there.

The town of Pressburg, on the Danube in Hungary, is surrounded by water and the place is threatened with great damage.

A house in Marchenbourg, whose foundations had been undermined, collapsed, and twenty persons were drowned.

At Freilath a house was carried away bodily by the flood and seventeen persons perished. The streets of Trautman present a frightful spectacle. Many corpses can be seen floating about the town. A large number of persons have been drowned, and it is being carried away, and the child was rescued.

Many of the inhabitants of Reichenberg have lost their lives.

The splendid public grounds at Gmundener have been entirely destroyed. The destruction of railroad embankments and bridges has been enormous and unprecedented. The Western Railway is the worst sufferer. A large number of trains, including the Orient express, are blocked, and it is impossible to say when they can be resumed.

The loss caused by the destruction of mills and houses and the carrying away of cattle and crops will be immense. The total damage done will amount to many millions of florins.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The reports of the disastrous floods in Prussia, Saxony and Saxony received today have created great consternation in Berlin, and show that the people in large sections of those territories are panic-stricken at the appalling magnitude of the danger which threatens them. The latest advices report that 165 persons have been drowned in Saxony, and that the damage to property exceeds 12,000,000 marks.

The King of Saxony, who was at the Pillnitz Castle, was obliged to quit that place yesterday, the waters having risen so high that the inundation of the castle was threatened.

Prince Hohenzollern, the Imperial Chancellor, was to have returned to Berlin yesterday, but the stoppage of railroad traffic by the floods prevented his making the journey.

The coal mines at Hockau, Saxony, are flooded with twelve metres of water.

The survivors of the flood in the devastated villages of Saxony and Saxony are suffering untold misery. They are entirely destitute of food and shelter.

Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen has issued an appeal for a national subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

Reports from many parts of the country give the details of the great damage done by the floods. The valleys of the Elbe and Oder rivers have suffered terribly.

Withouts have occurred at many places along the Saxon Railway, and there is a complete cessation of traffic on that line.

Subscriptions for the sufferers are being opened everywhere.

TAMMANY HALL MORTGAGED ANEW.

Paid Off \$300,000 and Now Owes \$148,000. Payable in Ten Years at 4 1/2 Per Cent.

Tammany Hall has been mortgaged to the Central Trust Company for \$148,000, repayable in ten years at 4 1/2 per cent. The mortgage was signed by Thomas L. Sullivan, George A. Schenck and Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer of the Tammany Society.

The recording of the mortgage started all sorts of rumors regarding the poverty of the Tammany Society, and the necessity of pledging its real estate to raise money to pay its bills. The mortgage, however, was a mere formality, and the Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany leaders resented this insinuation and said that the mortgage was a mere formality, and that the Tammany Society had only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

The Tammany Society has only a little more than \$20,000 to carry on the Bryan campaign of 1896 was referred to, and it was suggested that the organization would not consent to go into the municipal campaign without cash behind them.

CAUGHT IN A RUSHING TORRENT.

George Draper, Leaps with His Wife and Daughter overboard, and is Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—George Draper of Salt Point is the hero of an exciting adventure that occurred yesterday, in which he and his wife and 10-year-old daughter Pearl were the participants. A large stream flows near the Draper mansion, which the recent heavy rains have swollen into a rushing torrent. Draper underestimated the force of the current and yesterday afternoon thought that he could safely take his family out for a sail. He secured a stanch sail and pushed off from the shore with his wife and child in the stern seat and he at the oars. For a short distance the party drifted with the stream, going at a rapid pace, which was suddenly increased as the boat shot around a bend.

Draper then remembered to his horror that there was a falls below and that the high water had extended the limit below which he could ordinarily venture with safety. He tried to hold the boat against the current, but a struggle to reach shore, but one oar broke and left him helpless and the craft at the mercy of the rushing flood. Draper clasped his wife and daughter in his arms and together they plunged over the falls, which are thirty feet deep. At the bottom the three were dragged under by the impact of the falling mass of water above them. Several minutes elapsed before a favoring eddy swept them down stream. Draper held fast to his wife, but his daughter was torn from him. He swam ashore and his wife and daughter were back in his arms. Twice she went down before his eyes, but the third time he caught her by the hair as she came up. After a long struggle he grasped a bush and held fast to it until he could get a foothold on the bank and draw himself and his daughter up. Miss Pearl was unconscious and a surgeon, who a doctor was needed to restore her. She is quite ill to-day, but no serious consequences are feared. Mr. Draper is suffering from the shock and excitement. Draper is receiving the congratulations of the country side on the successful fight he made against nature.

HER BRAIDED HAIR CLIPPED OFF.

Shop Girl from Danville's Says She Discovered the Loss While on a Visit to Wamsutter's.

Mrs. John Schmidt of 354 West 124th street went to the West 123rd street police station last night in a state of great excitement and said that her daughter, Ida, had been robbed of her hair.

Ida, her mother said, is employed as a shopgirl in Danville's store, at Broadway and Eighth street. She is 16 years old. She had a braid of yellow hair 24 feet long. She then told her mother that last night, when she was out for a walk, she found her braid cut off, having been cut off four inches from the head. She told her parents this story to account for the fact that it was missing.

At the lunch hour yesterday, at noon, she said, she went over to Wamsutter's to amuse herself with the over-the-hill store. She was accompanied by a companion Emma Tiffet, another shopgirl at Danville's. There was a great crowd in Wamsutter's, Ida said, and she and Emma Tiffet pushed their way about. Ida told her mother that she didn't feel anybody touch her hair, but that when she and Emma were in the toilet room Emma discovered that the braid was gone. Ida said she went directly back to Danville's and told the manager there what had happened to her, and that he went over and told the manager at Wamsutter's.

The Mercer street police said last night that no report of the case had been made to them, either from the store or by the family.

LIGHTNING PLAYS ON A TOWN.

It Strikes in Twenty Places, Kills Two Children, and Does Great Damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

WESTERLY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two children were killed by lightning today, and the houses and barns of the town were destroyed. The lightning struck in twenty places, killing two children and doing great damage.

BROWN'S FACULTY SPLIT.

Twenty-Four Professors Rally to Help President Andrews.

Most of Them Are Young and All but Two Came to the University After Andrews Came—They Advocate "The Freest Traditions of Academic Freedom."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—Twenty-four of the thirty-seven members of the Brown University faculty read a lesson to the corporation of that institution today in the form of an open letter, which was sent not only to the corporation but to every alumnus in the country. The letter is termed a remonstrance against the attitude of the corporation toward President Andrews. Twenty-two of the signers are comparatively young men, having been connected with the university since President Andrews assumed the presidency in 1889.

The list of men who did not sign includes Prof. Harkness, Appleton, Williams, Poland, Packard, Davis, Bailey, Upton, A. G. Harkness, Sears, Crowell, and Allison, most of whom have been with the university for many years.

The letter is a document of some 2,000 words. None of the signers, however, are the young men who have devoted considerable space to an argument of the point at issue. The letter opens: "The action taken by your honorable body with reference to President Andrews, at your meeting of June 17 last, aroused at the university a feeling of surprise and indignation. Its tendency seemed to us then to be a matter of grave moment; much more must it so appear to us at the present time, when it has been clearly interpreted by your committee, when the resignation of the President has followed as a direct result of the action, and when the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

On the other hand, however, through the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than the private life of its professors, and that the public opinion of New England, upon whose good will we are dependent, the university stands so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

A SPECIAL MISSION TO HAWAII

Major Mulhauzer Says So, and That He Is the Commissioner.

SAFETY, Aug. 2.—President McKinley, it is said, has sent to Hawaii a special agent in relation to the Japanese dispute. He is Major Samuel A. Mulhauzer of Cleveland, O., and he is at least going to Hawaii in this capacity. Mulhauzer is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

In an interview he indulged in some refreshing talk about the Japanese, and when his special mission to Hawaii was mentioned, he said, "I will sail on the next steamer to Honolulu," he said, "under special instructions from the Government. My mission is connected with the Japanese dispute, Japan as yet hardly comprehended the spirit of international law, and it may be difficult to arbitrate with her. Our Government needs all the data possible, and tact and courtesy must, of course, be exercised in dealing with the Japanese, though I cannot see what claim they may have on Hawaii."

"While I have no official knowledge of the facts I am pretty sure, from what I heard in Washington just before leaving, that Rear Admiral Miller has authority from the Government to protect American interests in Hawaii. I believe, also, he has authority, should any trouble arise at Honolulu, to protect the Custom House there and to land United States marines for that purpose, and if necessary, to occupy the island."

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.

Major Mulhauzer, who is a lawyer, is a friend of the President and an able lawyer. He is now here, and will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu.